

Serial Number: 

Claim[s 1-8] 1 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

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19. (Amended) A method for determining optimum blood concentrations of a PDI inhibitor for treatment of a mammal for a viral infection according to Claim 14 [or 15], comprising admixing a blood sample with PDI inhibitor and assaying for leucocyte L-selectin shedding

Please add the following claims:

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--20. An inhibitor according to Claim 9, wherein one of R or R' is an uncharged H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl ligand.

21. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 2 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

22. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 3 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

23. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 4 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

24. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 5 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

25. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 6 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

26. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 7 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

27. A method for inhibiting PDI by exposing cells expressing PDI to a compound according to Claim 8 in an amount sufficient to inhibit PDI activity.

28. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by

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PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 2 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

29. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 3 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

30. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 4 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

31. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 5 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

32. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 6 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

33. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 7 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

34. A method for treating a mammal for a viral infection propagated by

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PDI-mediated virion entry into host cells comprising administering to the mammal phenylarsine oxide (PAO) or a compound according to Claim 8 in an amount sufficient to inhibit viral propagation.

35. A method for determining optimum blood concentrations of a PDI inhibitor for treatment of a mammal for a viral infection according to Claim 15, comprising admixing a blood sample with PDI inhibitor and assaying for leucocyte L-selectin shedding.--